JULY 16, 1787. THE NUMBER 262.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

ON LOVE. A VISION.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

I LOOKED again in the myſterious glaſs, and ſaw men of poliſhed manners. They almoſt all reſembled each other; their ſtature was ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable, and all their motions appeared conſtrained. The ſame hand that adorned the outſide, filled the inſide of their heads, and thought was ſubſervient to faſhion. They thought themſelves wiſe, yet they were unhappy. The two ſexes, differently dreſſed walked towards each other with remarkable gravity; concealed from each other at firſt with great care the effect of the little ſparks; ſpoke together for a long time of quite other matters, than what they wanted to ſay, and after reciprocally deceiving one another, vanity finiſhed the buſineſs begun by lying. Each one engaged on their ſide other perſons to conſent to the union they intended to form. They met together, they conſulted, they ſcrupulouſly debated on the fortune; and if the inequality was ever ſo trifling, the agreement was broke off. Often for a concluſion, they would ſend three hundred leagues to Peter to know if James could conſcientiouſly be united to the one he loved; Peter would take the money, and write his conſent; then it was nothing but feſtivity, without end; ſinging in the morning, dancing at night, and they left the new-married couple alone, when deſire was often gone. See, ſaid Nature to me; after all their follies, here they are returning to me, as they all will; they put off their dreſſes, which are trubleſome to them. But this active flame I ſent them to make them happy, being blunted in its direction, has no longer the ſame ſtrength; it is extinguiſhed during thoſe long debates. I loſe by it a ſtrong and vigorous child, and in its ſtead have one begot by uneaſineſs and conſtraint; their race dwindles, declines in beauty and in vigour; their minds are as feeble as their bodies; they are ſcarcely brought into the world, but they imprint the badge of ſlavery on them. Bandages and fetters are prepared; they are put on with demonſtrations of joy, as they welcome a new-comer to priſon to ſhare the common diſgrace. What chimerical ideas they have formed! what a deſtructive genious! troubleſome remorſe, gloomy reflections, perpetual agitations, thoſe are the works of thoſe haughty men. It is not long ſince they exerciſed the barbarous folly of ſtoning to death thoſe, who, yeilding to the power of the darts with which I inſpired them, united together without the conſent or permiſſion of any one. Now they are ſatisfied at ſneering and deſpiſing thoſe, who, at the ſame time, they ſecretly envy. They delight in treating one another with the greateſt tyranny; they have ſpun the thread of their laws ſo fine over every part of the earth, that it is to be met with every where, and one muſt be very ſkilful, or very happy not to break it. That was the certain method of promoting vice; and they have improved on it, by prohibiting a thouſand lawful and innocent things. How is it poſſible to look on thoſe numerous ſeraglios, without ſhuddering; peopled with eunuchs, the gloomy perſecutors of the moſt perfect beauties, who languiſh in all the horrors of diſpair, which will only end with their days! they look for a feeble alleviation, from a pale and enervated deſpot, which only irritates them, whilſt a ſeraglio of men would be more ſuitable to each of them. In other climes, there are other ſeraglios, where they ſeem to adore their yoke; where a ſigh towards me is an act of impiety; where in long canticles they boaſt to the Creator of their ſelf-denial, by refuſing to perpetuate the race of mankind. They muſt believe him to be very miſchievous, to dare addreſs him thus. But I have my turn; and I chaſtiſe them ſeverely; they call on me in vain from their ſolitary beds, drenched with their tears.—Oh, Nature! Nature!—I paſs on, and their repentance revenges their contempt of my power.

"I extend my indignation alſo on thoſe debauches, who, ſubſervient only to their ſenſes, inflame their imagination with laſcivious poetry. Unhappy wretches; they do not know that pleaſure, to be reliſhed, ſhould be ſimple, natural, aud eaſy; they are only acquainted with the torment of impotency; the voluptuous draught is not made for their lips, inflamed with a mortal poiſon. I alſo proſcribe all thoſe who make it a practice, and delight in rendering a credulous heart, and thoſe infamous corrupters of innocence, and thoſe who make a deteſtable abuſe of my gifts, and thoſe monſters who furiouſly inſult my laws. I reject all thoſe perverſe children—I will one day accuſe them before the Almighty Creator, and they will be puniſhed; for every thing that is exceſs, proceeds not from me.

"There are others who would ſet bounds to my fertility. They calculate wrong the kindneſs of Providence, of which they are diffident; they are afraid of bringing into life a being, which, according to them, would not find room enough on earth, nor this earth ſufficiently plentiful for their ſupport. How wretched are their laws, ſince it is ſo difficult to dwell among ſuch men, united in the bands of ſociety! but although they have ſpoiled every thing, why cannot they perceive how inſulting this intereſting ſpeculation is to me, and how criminal in the eyes of the Creator? All things call on them—What art thou? How doſt thou exiſt? Is it thou that ripens the fruits of the earth? Doſt thou know by what magic this pippin thou haſt ſet in it will grow; riſe four times thy height, cover thee with its ſhade, and delight thee with its fruit; Is it thou who haſt adorned it with leaves; is it thou that giveth life? What occaſion, then, for ſo much ſpeculation? Go, keep the road that Nature has pointed to thee; let her anſwer for the reſt.

"If thou art ſtill ſurprized to ſee ſuch admirable order preſerved amongſt ſuch a confuſion of falſe opinions and melancholy extravagancies, remember it is to my vigilant bounty this good order is due. I do not abandon my children, although they raiſe altars to folly; my induſtrious tenderneſs redoubles my care. I diſguiſe myſelf under the maſk that ſeduces them; I amuſe their weakneſs; I borrow their language, I humour their whims, the better to lead them to the end I propoſe. I hide even my power from them; I always hold their hearts in my poſſeſſion by this indiſſoluble thread, but I act without violence. I perceived they delighted in illuſions, the ornaments of the imagination; I made uſe of them to revit their happy chains; I melted down all the ſentiments of the human heart into this primitive propenſity, ſince they will not enjoy their pleaſures without allay.—Eſteem, friendſhip, ſelf-love, vanity, and even fortune, have united to augment the dominion of this paſſion; it was free and dallying, but it is now become, it is true, ſerious and terrible. Art has aided to augment its aſcendants; then it has cauſed conflagrations; but I have preferr'd ſome diſaſters to the annihilation of the ſpecies. But the buſineſs was to preſerve it, under the double oppreſſion of ſuperſtition and tyranny; by my ſkill, its inviſible effects have bid defiance to the fierceſt deſpot; and a young, baſhful, and modeſt girl, under the yoke of conſtraint, ſpeaks more feelingly to a young man with a glance of her eye, than if, at entire liberty, ſhe was to cling round his neck, and abandon herſelf to all the tranſports of his paſſion.

"Now they engrave their fantaſtical laws in braſs and ſtone; and in their enthuſiaſtic pomp, think to ſubdue me, and heap prejudice on prejudice, I laugh at them; I will inſinuate myſelf into their trifling ſports, their ceremonies. In vain will they dreſs me in twenty different colours; I will puil the inviſible thread. This is my ſanctuary; there will I command in ſpite of them; they will not be able to put me from them, without being annihilated themſelves."

"And doſt thou think this ſolemn bond thoſe lovers have juſt exchanged and ratified, would not be broke as ſoon as made, were it not for my aid, and the pleaſure I prepared for them did not afford the means of perfecting their union; it is the band of voluptuouſneſs and not that of the laws, which preſerves their affection, whilſt the laws oſtentatiouſly arrogate to themſelves the glory."

Whilſt Nature was ſpeaking, my eye, ſtill fixed on the glaſs, flew from one object to another; I meditated, with inexpreſſible emotion, the aſtoniſhing effects of this vivifying flambeau. Thoſe men who made the univerſe dread the power of their arms, who ſeemed as demi-gods to the affrighted world, their hands imbrued in ſlaughter, and graſping the thunder-bolt, fell at the feet of a timorous beauty, humbling the haughty inſolence of their looks, to beg a ſingle glance. Thoſe hearts, inured to murder, ſighed, ſometimes the addreſſes of the maſters of the world were rejected. A ſhepherd prevailed over a monarch; virtuous beauty preferred the lover to treaſures; and deſpotic tyranny retired confuſed at the appearance of the invincible barrier where their immenſe power expired.

But, alas! when this fire fell on perfidious wretches, accuſtomed to crimes, then rage called forth all the furies of hell; they formed dark conſpiracies; they ſharpened the ſteel; they prepared poiſon; they introduced the fire of hatred and revenge, amidſt the peaceful darkneſs of night; hovels were burned, palaces reduced to aſhes, and the horrible monuments of jealouſy frightened even thoſe that cauſed them.—Oh Nature! why doſt thou ſhake this ſacred flambeau on ſuch baſe and cruel ſouls? She made me a ſign, and I ſaw in the concave glaſs ſerpents, tygers, panthers, inſects full of venom, the moſt frightful animals, re-producing their likeneſs in their hideous embraces. Nature turned away her awful countenance, and kept a profound ſilence.

And yet all great enterprizes, all productions of genius, had this vivifying fire for its principle; it forwarded the progreſs of the mind, it enlarged the circle of ideas, it made it ſurvey with aſtoniſhing rapidity a career, where we ſhould have ſlowly crept on, without the aſſiſtance of this grand incentive. All ſacrifices bordering on heroiſm were familiar to it; all elevated enterprizes were natural to it, and the univerſe could not exhibit a more beautiful ſight than a virtuous heart, warmed by this divine flame. All the virtues of ſociety ſprung from this precious ſenſation, as from a refined ſource; it was then diveſted of that turbulent activity which renders it deſtructive; it was mild, moderate, and deſtroyed the afflictions of life, to let rule in its place that interior contentment which is the moſt certain teſtimony of happineſs.

But what pleaſed me moſt was, to ſee the primitive equality of mankind reſume its antient rights in the moſt civilized countries; Kings deſcended from their thrones, and laid by the ſceptre, the crown, and royal mantle. Dignities of all kinds were looked upon as uneaſy burdens, detrimental to voluptuouſneſs. Tiaras, diadems, mitres, rich robes and helmets, preſident's caps lay ſcattered about, and were often trod under foot, in a fit of amorous dalliance; I ſaid to myſelf,—they came naked into the world, and into the earth they will return naked, they put off all ornaments, to abandon themſelves to the ſecret impulſe of nature; and you would not be on an equality, Oh, ye mortals; Ah; this tranſitory dreſs, with which ſome of you adorn youſelves, is only the badge of folly, which you prudently lay by when you would be happy.

I could not conceive how they could again put on this uneaſy reſtraint, they had juſt thrown off with ſo much delight; but cuſtom had made it an indiſpenſible duty, and they were obliged to keep up, through pride, what they had adopted in their firſt phrenzy. They carried their injuſtice ſo far, as to accuſe Nature with the ſhackles they had put on whilſt ſhe endeavoured to remove the obſtacles that oppoſed their felicity.

Voluptuouſneſs then, with a ſmiling countenance and eaſy air, approached her mother Nature. She diſcovered her daughter by her chaſte eye, her countenance, which diſplayed a lively modeſty. She delivered her, in my preſence, a gold cup, and ſaid.—"Go down among mankind; let them imbibe pleaſure in your bewitching cup; let them quench their thirſt, but not intoxicate themſelves: Even proud ambition ſhall be your ſlave, and Heaven grant ſhe may remain ſo!—Voluptuouſneſs deſcended on earth, and man dared all evils to repoſe a while in her arms. It was for her he learned to fight, to conquer or to die; he undertook the greateſt difficulties to obtain a ſmile. Who could reſiſt the attractions of this amiable Sovereign? But why reſiſt them! Every thing was languid in the world. If by a beam of pleaſure ſhe had not introduced motion and life. Soul of animated beings! She conſtantly repelled the abſorbing hand of death; it was ſhe ſupported the immenſe creation. The unſociable miſanthropiſt purſued his image in the reveries of his gloomy melancholy; he wept and blaſphemed, while he adored this Queen of the univerſe. A gentle voice was heard in the air, ſaying,—Mortals, do not reſiſt her ſoft attractions; it appertains to the ſenſations of man, to his intimate and abſtruſe exiſtence. Confeſs, ye wiſe Atrabilarians, confeſs her ſweets are mild; what nature loves muſt neceſſarily be good; pleaſure is the balm of life, pleaſure elevates the mind to a ſenſe of gratitude to the creator of the univerſe. Canticles of reaſon are cold; but when the heart fructifies and adorns them, they are then ardent, and pierce the ſkies; they bear the incenſe of a worthy homage to the majeſtic feet of the eternal. Amiable and ſublime Legiſlatrix, ſoft Voluptuouſneſs!—Command, but be not tyrannical; do not permit thy gracious laws to give birth to intoxication, but deliberate ſentiments. Thou hait not come down from Heaven to earth to ſtupify, but to ennoble mankind; do not violate thy glorious intent; thou wouldſt deſtroy thyſelf, and be thy own executioner.—This was the voice of Moderation; ſhe embraced Voluptuouſneſs, who then appeared brighter. She ſeemed to enjoy a peaceable and perfect happineſs, unmixed with diſquietude, uneaſineſs or paſſion; pleaſure was no longer that mechanical impulſe that fatigues rather than ſatisfies the ſenſes; it was as durable as it was moderate; its calm delights did not enrapture the ſoul, ſo as to hinder its ſublime functions, and no law was violated; Nature diffuſed her bounties to the happy mind that reſpected her.

I exclaimed, ſuddenly retiring back with horror,—Oh, tender, Oh, careful mother! what a horrible turn! what do I ſee! what are thoſe livid flames that fall from thy flambeau! How can they be ſo bold as to mingle and tarniſh the ſplendor of the brilliant flames of Voluptuouſneſs? Oh, Nature! How is my beauty faded! Heavens! How many unhappy wretches periſh by abandoning themſelves to their ardency. Does this impure flame proceed from the infernal gulphs! for it brings all its torments with it: The man who is infected with this impoiſoned vapour, deteſts his exiſtence, perpetuates it with horror, and tranſmits his deſpair to all his unfortunate progeny. He ſhudders whilſt he embraces pleaſure, and he yields to it for his miſery. Why do you grant ſucceſs to his performance, and give life to innocent beings, who will one day curſe with juſtice both thee and their father? I ſee the youth, in the age of imprudence, impetuoſity, and pleaſure, unknowingly receive this poiſon in his veins; he innocently communicates it to his tender lover; they periſh in the flower of their youth; they expire in ſolitary torments, with preſſure of ſhame added to that of anguiſh. It it true, there are other ſcourges; the plague at leaſt declares itſelf, and is but of ſhort duration; famine leaves us ſome reſources, and does not deſtroy hope; the flame of war ſtops; volcanos thunder before they vomit their flames; but this, more horrid, ſeems immortal; it has ſpread all over the face of the earth, under the perfidious allurements of Voluptuouſneſs. Devouring and hidden fire! It undetermines the entire race of mankind; it ſilently infeſts with its deſtructive venom; it deſtroys pleaſure, which is more than life; it corrupts our only conſoling advantage, mingled among a crowd of evils; it ſtrikes the innocent, and with it future generations. Happy ſhould we be, if it ſuddenly led us to death;—but no; the pure milk thou diſtilleſt, turns into a ſlow poiſon in thy own breaſt, and thou nouriſheſt thy children with this woeful and murderous food.

"My ſon," replied Nature, "do not enhance the miſeries, which are the greateſt cauſe of my ſufferings. God has permitted evil to ſhed its bitterneſs in my boſom, and I felt it at the ſame time torn by this ever-renewing tormentor. I had hid this contagion in iſlands almoſt inacceſſible, the daring imprudence of man has ſurmounted all. You may judge my amazement, when I ſaw the greedy European carry deſolation into the boſom of America, wanting to mingle his barbarian blood with the ſame innocent blood he had ſpilt in torrents! For this he was puniſhed, and America revenged. The progreſs of the contagion was as rapid as horrible. I thought myſelf undone, and lifted up my eyes towards that abode, where ſevere juſtice and ſmiling mercy, with arms entwined, ſupport together the eternal's throne in all its majeſtic brightneſs. He vouchſafed to make a ſign to hope, and that forerunner to happineſs came, and ſupported me in her arms; her balmy words penetrated my wounds."—"Tender daughter of the eternal," ſaid ſhe to me, "confide entirely in his clemency; the Almighty's plan is immenſe, and it is not given thee to know all; courage and ſubmiſſion are thy duties and virtues. If the ardent fire of grief purifies thy fleſh, it is the operation of an inſtant; it is an imperceptible minute, in compariſon with ages, that ſlide away. Nature, thou art in the ſight of God, as a child before its mother; ſometimes ſhe ſeems to abandon it for a moment, to ſee which way it will go; but if it ſmiles, extends its feeble hands, as to its only hope, ſhe then catches it in her maternal arms, and then preſſes it to her boſom with redoubled ardour; ſhe for ever after calls it her dear child, her well-beloved child, who recognized her, who confidently and tenderly ſmiled on her. In a little while, let me tell you, you ſhall be initiated in all the ſecrets of the ſupreme being; you ſhall read the plan of the creation in his enlightened boſom; you ſhall no longer be obſtructed by either ſhadow or cloud, and thou wilt even poſſeſs the Divinity. The phyſical evil is the hammer that ſtrikes on eternity, to beat out the ſpring of moral good."

A jarring and plaintive noiſe, which came from the adjoining room, where the two unhappy lovers were, whoſe adventure had ſo much affected me, awoke me ſuddenly. I haſted thither. What a moving and terrible ſcene! A man, who I ſoon found to be the father of the young woman, in the greateſt rage, endeavouring to ſtrangle her; her lover held him vigorouſly, with all his might, though with decency. Sometimes he implored, then ſtruggled; he was both protector of this diſtreſſed woman, and a ſubmiſſive and ſuppliant ſon. The whole houſe was raiſed with the noiſe; ſeveral people, urged on by the enraged father, endeavoured to overpower the young man, while the other ſpectators, moved and affected, joined in his defence: But at the appearance of an officer, who produced a formidable order, and the angry countenance of a man who claimed the rights of a father over his daughter, every one gave way, and force ſucceeded.

The lovers were torn from each other's embraces. They ſunk from the pinnacle of deſpair into a ſullen ſilent ſorrow; they ſeemed annihilated, and like two victims dragged to execution.

The young child, half awoke by the noiſe and tumult, lay ſtruggling in the cradle. I was ſuddenly ſeized with an extraordinary emotion, being ſtill full of my dream, and the image of nature. I took the infant in my arms; and preſenting it to this inflexible father,—Sir, ſaid I, in a firm tone, here is an infant, who wants a father; it is your blood that flows in its veins, and beats in that little heart, which will one day bleſs the hand that cheriſhes its weakneſs, or curſe the one that abandons it. This is he in whom you are to revive, and who will one day be your greateſt glory or reproach: Look upon this innocent babe that your barbarity would deprive of every aſſiſtance; would you wiſh him to curſe you! Your daughter's crime is to have yielded to an impulſe which had ſubdued you more than once, and you have not been able to conquer. She has brought into the world, without your conſent, perhaps without her own, a ſon, who ſhould not be guilty in your ſight; it depends on you, then, to repair this fault, by legitimating this ſon, who will reſpect and cheriſh you. Shall barbarian prejudice force you to ſacrifice every thing dear to you in this life! As to this young man, he loves, and is beloved; he tenders you a virtuous hand; what greater riches do you require? Confeſs it; the ſmile of this infant has more real charms and value than the greateſt treaſures; its mother is your daughter; what other title ought the father of this child bear than her huſband! He is worthy of it, as he has fulfilled its duties; ſet a proper value on his reſolution, and high ſpirited feeling ſoul, that loves you, notwithſtanding your ſeverity.

The father, ſtruck more with the aſpect of the child than with my remonſtrance, contemplated him ſtedfaſtly. It had thrown off part of its clothes; and whether it was the effect of the minute, or a fortunate accident, he fixed his eyes on his grandfather with the ſame tender earneſtneſs as he did on his mother; he even held out ſmiling his two little hands to him. I ventured to put him in his arms, and ſaid,—behold his aſylum! he is in the boſom of nature, and ſhall not depart from it; this breaſt muſt not be ſhut againſt his cries. Could he ſpurn him from him! His countenance began already to betray the emotions of his heart; he vainly endeavoured to conceal it. In his confuſion, he could not help kiſſing the child; the afflicted mother, attentive to all his motions, ſeized the infant; ſhe flung herſelf at his feet; and ſupporting her child with one hand, while ſhe preſſed him gently to her father's lips, with the other ſhe graſped his hand, and bath'd it with a torrent of tears. The young man, at a little diſtance, put one knee to the ground; and I, ſtanding with extended arms, and tears in my eyes, excited the already relenting father to pity and compaſſion. It was not long before he put up his hand to wipe away a falling tear; and his ſilence preſaged ſome grand event.—"Thou haſt conquered," ſaid he ſuddenly to his daughter; "I did not expect this thunder clap; it is from Heaven, which overrules all. His holy name be for ever bleſt! Riſe up; my anger is paſt; I forgive you, and I feel my tears mingle with thine.—This child—Ah!—leave me, you ſoften me too much—take your child, he is now mine—love me both of you." He ſpoke, and kiſſing the child with redoubled tranſport, gave him back to his mother. The young man then ventured to approach, took him by the hand and kiſſed it with a reſpectful air; and I, giving way to the force of example, fell at his knees, as if I had been his own ſon, or as if he had pardoned me. He did not raiſe us up, he wept bitterly a long time, hiding his face, now and then returning to the child's cradle, whom he gazed on with wondrous and relenting eyes. The witneſſes to this affecting ſcene, aſtoniſhed, gave way to the different emotions of ſurpriſe, tenderneſs and joy.

Love and gratitude were never more ſtrongly marked by lively and tender expreſſions; the victorious triumph of nature, peaceable and melting, was as great as the furious rage that had burſt forth an hour before. This hard-hearted and inflexible father ſeemed abaſhed at the exceſſes to which he had abandoned himſelf; his confuſion between a ſon, a daughter and a grandſon, would form a portrait which would require a better pencil than mine. Thus the innocent action of an infant diſarmed an enraged man of his wrath, which any other would in vain have attempted to work upon.—Oh, Nature, Nature, ſaid I to myſelf, this is one of thy ſtrokes: Thou haſt pulled the ſecret thread that unites the hearts of thy children, and they have obeyed thee! We muſt return to thee to be feeling, to be humane, to be happy. The father could not ſatiate his eyes with his dear child, who had diſarmed his anger; twenty-times did he return to careſs him; the mother's heart enjoyed the ſight, without loſing a ſingle circumſtance. He anticipated the pleaſure of preſenting him to all his family. The mother wiped away her tears, but they were the tears of gladneſs. The young man ſilently embraced me; and I, overjoyed at the victory obtained by Nature, ſet out, enjoying the delicious pleaſure of having ſeen every thing changed according to their wiſhes and mine*.

* A player, called Armand, in a piece, entitled, "The Call of Nature," has appropriated to himſelf the plan, the character, and expreſſions of the author.

BANAT OF TEMESWAR, April 4.

IF private letters from Conſtantinople may be believed, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador is guarded there at ſight by a corps of Janiſſaries, and dares no longer quit his palace. It is ſaid that at the interceſſion of the other Miniſters, the term of forty days has been granted him, in which he is to give a catagorical anſwer on the part of his Sovereign, to the laſt repreſentation made by the Porte; and in caſe the anſwer ſhould not be conformable to the deſires of his Highneſs, he may expect to be ſhut up in the caſtle of the Seven Towers, and open war will be inevitable. The people of Conſtantinople breathe nothing but vengeance. A few days ſince they ſacrificed to their fury two Ruſſian ſoldiers.

HAGUE, April 27.

IN the Province of Groninguen, a man in a whimſical garb, and armed cap-a-pee, perambulated the villages, announcing to all the peaſants that they would very ſoon ſee ſome thouſands of Pruſſians arrive; and that the Prince would then be reſtored to all his rights. That kind of miſſionary was followed by crowds of people, and would perhaps have ſucceeded in raiſing a diſturbance in the ſaid province, if the civil power had not interfered. He was taken up, notwithſtanding his reſiſtance, by a detachment of the Free Corps of Ganſchotten, and conducted to priſon.

In the iſland of Dniverland in Zealand, the ſame means have been tried, but without ſucceſs, the inhabitants of Oſterland were too wiſe to ſuffer themſelves to be ſeduced.

LONDON, April 28.

A VERY extraordinary circumſtance happened on Friday evening at Rocheſter. As the corpſe of a Mr. Willmot, blackſmith of that city, was carrying to the grave for interment at St. Nicholas, in this town, a bullock ran in among the people who were attending it, by which means the coffin was thrown from the ſhoulders of the bearers; many people were overturned, and the mourners ran in the greateſt conſternation into the Crown inn, ſome ſcreaming, others fainting away. The bullock toſſed the coffin ſeveral times, by which it was greatly damaged.

April 29. Friday Sir John Lockhart Roſs kiſſed the King's hand at St. James's, on being appointed to the command of the fleet on the Mediterranean ſtation.

Letters from Warſaw mention, that a ſuppreſſion of abbeys, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had lately taken place in the kingdom of Poland, by which a ſum of 800,000 florins will annually come into the coffers of the King.

A gentleman who arrived lately from Jerſey ſays, that there are upwards of 100 perſons at work on the fortifications of that iſland, to put it in a proper ſtate of defence; ſeveral batteries are building under the direction of the Governour, and are to be mounted with heavy cannon, which will command every part of the iſland, ſo that an enemy will find it very difficult to make good a landing; the inhabitants are glad to ſee that the iſland will be fortified, and therefore give every aſſiſtance in their power to have it finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

A villainy of a moſt ſingular nature was diſcovered in Dublin on the 18th inſt.—A young woman offered an hundred pound bank note, from which to deduct payment for ſome articles ſhe was about to buy. A ſuſpicion ariſing that ſhe could not honeſtly have procured ſo large a ſum, ſhe was interrogated. No ſatisfactory anſwer could be extorted from her, and ſhe was therefore detained. In a ſhort time ſhe delivered up a little boy, to all appearance not more than nine or ten years old, as the identical perſon from whom ſhe had received the note.—They were both brought to the diviſional juſtices in Grafton-ſtreet. Upon being examined, the youthful villain perſiſted in ſaying, that he found a letter in Graſton-ſtreet, in which the note was incloſed. Nothing farther could be procured from him, until about four o'clock in the evening, when he confeſſed that the mode by which he obtained the note was as follows: By fixing a little tar in the holes for the reception of letters at the poſt-office, in order to prevent them from ſliding down; his hand being ſmall, he could eaſily put it in, and watching his opportunity he took out what letters happened to adhere to the tar. Amongſt others, it ſeems, was the 100l. bank note. The practice, it is apprehended, has been continued for ſome time They were both committed to the New Priſon for re-examination.

The church of Gallſtown, near Mullington, in Ireland. was burned down on the 19th inſt. in a very extraordinary manner. A large fire had been made that morning in the veſtry, which communicating to ſeveral raven's neſts in the chimney, ſet fire to the church roof, which was of wood, and the blaze burnt into the church ſo ſuddenly, with ſuch fury, that the congregation with difficulty eſcaped.

May 1. A letter from Madeira, by way of Liſbon, ſays, that the crew of an Algerine galley attempted to land, with intent to carry off ſome of the inhabitants; but a body of the natives, headed by an Engliſh gentleman, ſoon beat them off, with the loſs of ten men killed, and many wounded, ten taken priſoners, and ſold to the merchants for ſlaves.

Extract of a letter from New York, March 4.

"The Congreſs have it in contemplation to ſend ſome veſſels of force into the European ſeas, particularly in the Mediterranean, to protect the trade of the United States, and Captain Hopkins, who made ſome figure during the late war, will have a command, and is now here for that purpoſe. The Hancock of 36 guns, Roanaque of 28, Charleſtown of 28, Beaver of 26, Raleigh of 26, and Independance of 26 guns, with the Subtil, Convert, and Sable ſloops, are intended for this ſervice, and will be equipped for the purpoſe in the very compleateſt manner. The Commiſſioners having returned without having been able to conclude a treaty with the Barbary States, but on ſuch terms as Congreſs are neither able nor willing to comply with, is the cauſe of the meaſure, which has been the reſult of mature deliberation. The repreſentation of the ſeveral ſtates on account of this buſineſs, of the expences likely to be incurred, and of the ſhare of each ſtate, deſiring that an immediate proviſion may be made, of which there is ſcarce a doubt, as it muſt of neceſſity be one of the firſt objects of attention, the protection of that commerce from which alone the American empire can expect to riſe into reſpectability."

Extract of a letter from Breſt, April 16.

"The ſquadron, of which Mons. Turnay has the command, who is going to the Weſt Indies to the ſtation at Martinico, is compoſed of the following ſhips; L'Amerique, of 60 guns, the flag ſhip, La Sageſſe, of 48 guns, La Lier, of 36, La Veſtale, 32, and La Puce, of 16 guns. The regiments of Neutrice, Le Blanche, and Dijon, at leaſt detachments from them, are arrived here to embark on board the men of war for the reinforcement and exchange of the garriſons in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from Limerick, April 5.

"Yeſterday the 5th regiment of foot marched into this city from cantonments, and this morning proceeded for Corke, where they are to embark for Canada, with the 4th and 26th regiments."

April 30. The pouting handkerchief for the neck is very much on the decline; a large bouquet of natural or artificial flowers adorns now the boſom of our belles, and indeed they could not have deviſed an ornament more becoming.

The merchants and planters are to meet to conſider what ports may be neceſſary to be made free in Jamaica, in adoption of Mr. Williams's ſcheme ſuggeſted in his Criſis of the Colonies, for the encouragement of the trade of that iſland, and alſo of the iſland of Grenada.

May 4. Yeſterday Mr. Lunardi ſubmitted his apparatus, for preſerving mariners from drowning, to a long experiment, in the preſence of a few men of ſcience, preparatory to his gratifying the public with a full demonſtration of its utility and importance. The event exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations of the gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Lunardi; but the amazement of the accidental ſpectators, attracted by the preparations for the experiment, can be conceived only by thoſe who were witneſſes of the effect of his firſt aſcenſion from the Artillery ground.

The new ſinging piece brought out at Sadler's Wells on Monday laſt, called England againſt Italy, is the compoſition of the celebrated Dibdin; it was received with univerſal applauſe; and ſome of the airs have every night deſervedly been encored. The new medley alſo, called the Humours of May-Day, produced great laughter; and the hornpipe, by Signor Bidotti, introduced in the ſame, bids fair to become the moſt popular dance of the kind ſeen in this kingdom for ſome years. Theſe new things, with the additional feats by the wonderful ſix Spaniards, and the elegant dancing on the tight rope of La Belle Eſpagnolle, Little Devil, and Madame la Romaine, their excellent pantomime, and the many other pleaſing entertainments, form the moſt compleat evening's amuſement that has been preſented to the public at that place for many years.

May 5. The following, however extraordinary it may appear, we are aſſured is a fact may be depended on:—A horſe, the property of Mr. Hammond, of Brukleſham, in Hampſhire, and which he had but a ſhort time before purchaſed of a perſon at Poole, in Dorſetſhire, ſtrayed from the cloſe in which he was kept, to a river in the neighbourhood, where he took to the water, and ſwam out to the ſea; and, incredible as it may appear, continued his voyages home as far as Spithead, (above four leagues) where he was diſcovered, and taken up by the crew of a veſſel, and landed ſafe at the Key Gates at Portſmouth. The horſe was afterwards advertiſed, by means whereof Mr. Hammond had obſerved an uneaſineſs in the horſe ſome little time before he ſtrayed away.

Yeſterday morning, at ſeven o'clock, a grey mare, the property of a gentleman at Newington Green, ſtarted from Whitechapel church, to trot fifteen miles on the Eſſex road within an hour, for a wager of 100 guineas, which ſhe performed in fifty nine minutes and thirty ſeconds, without a ſingle attempt to canter. The roads from Whitechapel to the fifteen mile ſtone, near Brentwood, was thronged with ſeveral hundreds of horſemen, carriages, &c. Bets to a conſiderable amount were depending on this occaſion.

May 6. A very curious ſweepſtakes is to take place at the next Edinburgh races, between ten Scotch oxen, the owners of which are to put in ten guineas each. The oxen are to carry nine ſtone, and with that weight may be either rode or driven; the diſtance they are to run is three miles; and the higheſt entertainment is expected from this new ſpecies of racing.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 10.

"An American ſhip, with a counterfeit paſs, has been lately taken in the Mediterranean, by an Algerine cruiſer, and carried into Algiers. Two Captains and crews, with three paſſengers, were baſtinadoed in a very ſevere manner, by order of the Dey, for the impoſition, and ſent a long way up the country into ſlavery.

Letters from Oſtend mention, that three ſhips of large burthen are now fitting out there, by the Emperor's order, for trading to different parts of America.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) July 11.

THE ſcarcity of money, "ſays a correſpondent ſeems to be the prevailing calamity of the times, but common ſenſe will inform us, if we reflect, that it proceeds from our wanton extravagance. Were we to confine our mode of living to what nature requires, or even to the ſyſtem that prevailed previous to the late revolution, (when we had no ſuch murmers and complainings) our evils would be obviated, and opulence would be the enſuing conſequence.

The laſt accounts from Kentucky mention, that the Indians in that quarter are become peaceable, and have obviated every idea of being ſo unruly as was ſuggeſted ſome time ſince. They have offered very great encouragement for traders to go among them, which might be very advantageous by exerciſing a prudent and uniform conduct. It has been obſerved that the depredations committed at different times by the Indians does not ſo much proceed from a malicious diſpoſition, as the provocation and inſults offered them by the white ſettlers, who have often made a ſacrifice of theſe poor wretches, after experiencing every hoſpitality in an intercourſe with them.

The ſcarcity of corn throughout this neighbourhood for ſome time paſt has occaſioned the moſt unexpected diſtreſs, indeed many have found it very difficult to ſupply the demands of helpleſs nature: But kind relief is approaching, by the appearance of a plentiful harveſt.

RICHMOND, JULY 19.

RHODE ISLAND ſeems to have run the gauntlet of contempt through all the States; her conduct has been ſeverely reprobated, and the moſt reproachful epithets beſtowed on her, even by her neighbours of Maſſachuſetts.——"From her antifederal diſpoſition," ſay they, "Nothing better could have been expected. To that State it is owing, that the continental impoſt did not take place. To her may be charged the poverty of the ſoldiers of the late army, the heavy taxes of our citizens, and the embarraſſed ſtate of the public finances. It is, however, ſincerely hoped and wiſhed, that her diſſent will never more be permitted to defeat any federal meaſure. Rather let her be dropped out of the Union, or apportioned to the different States that ſurround her. Nor will the American conſtellation loſe one gem thereby. The State of Vermont ſhines with far ſuperior luſture, and would more then compenſate the loſs.

The PATRIOTIC LADIES of Haliſax town, North Carolina, have entered into an aſſociation to refrain, as far as poſſible, from all unneceſſary expences and ſuperfluous decorations—and are determined in future, until their country ſhall be extricated from its preſent difficulties and diſtreſs, to pay ſtrict attention to domeſtic œconomy and frugality, and to give all due preference to the manufactures of their own country.

A writer, in a late Boſton newſpaper, accounts for the great ſcarcity of money, by repreſenting, that a million of pounds ſterling have been exported from the United States of America, ſince the concluſion of the late treaty of peace.

The Governor and Legiſlative Council of the Britiſh Province of Quebec, have lately paſſed an act or ordinance, for the importation of tobacco, pot and pearl aſhes into that Province, by the inland communication by Lake Champlain and Sorel.

On Wedneſday the 18th inſtant, was married, Colonel WILLIAM WHITE, of Louiſa county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, of Hanover.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Flora, Rawlings, Guernſey.
Emily, Debutron, Guernſey.
Andrew, Shewel, Philadelphia.
Brig Jeſſe, Fleck, Liverpool.
Neptune, Barraſs, Harrington.
Helena, Dunlop, Glaſgow.
Sloop Two Betſeys, Tracy, Philadelphia.
Venus, Morgan, Philadelphia.
Little Betſey, Buckner, ditto.
Charles, White, New York.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Thomas, Sheppard, Havre de Grace.
Amazon, Floyd, Grenada.
Iriſh Volunteer, Cooke, Cork.
Brig Hero, Turner, Hiſpaniola.
Jane, Gibſon, Oſtend.
Fanny, Robertſon, Greenock.
Four Siſters, Connel, Dieppe.
Schooner Phœnix, Dare, Philadelphia.
Virginia, Willis, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Induſtry, Cobb, Boſton.
Betſey, Ritter, New York.
New York and Virginia Packet, Robertſon, do.
Carleton, Coathorn, New Providence.

FROM Mr. LINDSAY's MARINE INTELLIGENCER, JULY 15.

Captain Tracy of the ſloop Two Betſeys, from Philadelphia, ſaw upwards of 50 whales of an enormous ſize.

17th. A veſſel is arrived in the Roads from Marſeilles.

The ſchooner Phœnix, Captain Dare, from this port, bound to Philadelphia, went aſhore on Sunday night laſt, on Old Point Comfort; it is expected ſhe will be got off, but with conſiderable damage.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers, OF VARIOUS FORMS.

For Sale,

A LIKELY ACTIVE
NEGRO WOMAN,
ABOUT EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD,
Accuſtomed to houſe buſineſs.
For terms inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder before Mr. Galt's door, on Monday the 6th of Auguſt, being Henrico court day,

A BEAUTIFUL & HEALTHY

SEAT,

Lying about 4 miles from this city,
On the main road leading to WILLIAMSBURG,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
Mr. ROBERT GILBERT.

It contains about 300 acres of LAND, MORE OR LESS,
THIRTY ACRES OF WHICH, ARE
MEADOW.

There is on the land an excellent orchard of choice FRUIT, and a good SPRING convenient to the houſe.——Long credit will be given on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the day of ſale, till paid.

*** The intereſt to be paid annually.

JAMES ANDERSON.
GABRIEL GALT.

☞ On the ſame day and place will be SOLD,
FOR CASH,
A LOT OF GROUND,
With a Houſe on it,
Near the MASON's HALL,
Being on the corner it has the advantage of fronting both ſtreets, and is an excellent ſtand for a TRADESMAN.

Richmond, July 24, 1787.

Will be expoſed to Sale,

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable

LAND,

Lying on Chickahomony river,
Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,
Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.

The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 17, 1787

AS I intend to leave this ſtate (for ſome time) about the 15th of next month on account of my ill ſtate of health, I publickly call on all thoſe indebted to me, to come before that time and ſettle their accounts, and thoſe to whom I am indebted to bring in their accounts, and receive payment.

JOHN RHODMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE & LOT
IN THIS CITY,
WELL SITUATED FOR BUSINESS,
ALSO
AN UNIMPROVED LOT,
ON SHOCKOE HILL.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.
JULY 13, 1787.

TAKEN up in Lunenberg county, within four or five miles of the courthouſe, a ſmall bright bay MARE, four feet four inches high, ſeven or eight years old, branded on the near ſhoulder S, and on the near buttock L, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, not docked. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

JOHN CLARKE.

VIRGINIA:

At a Court of Admiralty held at the Capitol in the City of Williamsburg, the 22d day of June, 1787.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Virginia Gazette for one year from this time, that there is in the hands of the Marſhal of this Court the ſum of 462l. 13s. 8d. being one moiety of the nett proceeds of the ſale of a certain ſchooner and her cargo of RUM and SUGAR which was taken up at ſea by James M'Donald, maſter of the ſhip Orange, and John Boyle, maſter of the ſhip Anne, in lat. 36. 47. long. 50. 25. weſt from London, not having any papers or a living creature on board, and by them libelled in this Court; the ſaid ſchooner is a heavy looking clump, very old, of about 60 or 70 tons burthen, has been sheathed with copper, which is taken off, and is newly ceiled with very broad plank, has ſome large ſtrops of iron acroſs her bow and bend, and is ſuppoſed to be a northward built veſſel. The cargo of rum is marked MP^C, HP, MP, and MB^C, and the ſugar marked HP. The perſon or perſons entitled to the ſame upon proving their right to the Court, will receive the above moiety.

(A Copy)
Teſte WM. RUSSELL, Regiſter.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Will ſell cheap for CASH,
MILITARY CERTIFICATES,
OR EXCHANGE FOR
DRY GOODS,
Congreſſional or Military
LANDS,
On any of the Weſtern Waters,

Some as valuable and as well ſituated property as any in this city, apply to Mr. WILLIAM PENNOCK, or the ſubſcriber.

FULWAR SKIPWITH.

Richmond, July 16, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT
Lying on the main road between GILLIS's creek,
And Mr. MAYO's,
About a quarter of a mile from ROCKETT's.

The houſe is new, 44 feet by 16, with a ſmoak houſe, kitchen, ſtable, &c. all new, alſo a very large garden, newly incloſed. It will ſuit either a public or private family, and is an exceeding good ſtand for a TAVERN. Caſh, tobacco, land, or negroes will be taken in payment. Any perſon who is deſirous of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

JAMES BENNET.

I have alſo for ſale,
ANOTHER HOUSE,
Adjoining the ſaid LOT,
Which I will diſpoſe of on the ſame terms,

Richmond, July 15, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder on Friday the 31ſt of Auguſt, before the SWAN tavern, in YORK-TOWN,
SEVERAL LOTS OF
GROUND,
Conveniently ſituated near the RIVER,
Which have been lately ANNEXED to the ſaid
TOWN.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the Truſtees.

PATE WILLIS, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, praying for an act to paſs, to authoriſe certain perſons in the ſaid county, to diſpoſe of the glebe lands therein, and pay the money ariſing from the ſale thereof to the overſeers of the poor, to be applied by them, to the ſupport of the poor of the ſaid county, and to make the Churches of the ſaid county acceſſable to all Preachers of the chriſtian religion.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

To merchants, owners, and Captains of veſſels in the Weſt India trade.

THE Adminiſtration of the French Weſt India iſlands, finding that the indulgence they have ſhewn to ſome Captains of veſſels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take paſſports from His Majeſty's Conſul, Vice Conſul, or Agents, has given occaſion to many to conſider as an uſeleſs formality, which the orders of the Court have made an expreſs condition for the admittance of the ſaid veſſels into the French Colonies; they have given poſitive directions to the ſeveral Cuſtom Houſes in ſaid iſlands, to refuſe admittance after the 15th of April laſt, to every veſſel not ſupplied with a paſſport.

☞ Paſſports will be delivered without any fees, as formerly, at the Conſulſhip office, in Norfolk.

June 26, 1787.

FOR SALE,

And now lying at Rockett's Landing,

A NEW

SCHOONER,

STRONGLY BUILT,

About 70 hogſheads burthen,

Has made only one voyage to the Weſt Indies,

Compleatly rigged with SAILS, ANCHORS, CABLES, &c. which were entirely new before the voyage was made. She will either be ſold for READY MONEY or CREDIT, as may be agreed on at the day of ſale, which will be at Rockett's Landing on Friday the 27th inſtant, at 1 o'clock.

ROBERT MITCHELL.
BOYD & WHITE.

Richmond, July 14, 1787.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE,

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October ſeſſion, 1786.

BLANKS,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

*** The Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church are compleated, and ready to be delivered to the different pariſhes, when called for.

RICHMOND, July 18, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to me either by note or open accouut are deſired to pay up their reſpective balances on or before the 20th day of September next, or I ſhall be neceſſiated to commence ſuits againſt them.

WILLIAM LIPSCOMB.

Staunton School,

IS ſtill continued under the direction of the Rev. JAMES CHAMBERS, M. A. where the LATIN and GREEK languages, LOGIC and other branches, are taught in the neweſt and beſt improved method.—The known character and abilities of the teacher, who had his education in one of the firſt Univerſities in Europe; the ſtrict attention paid to the learning and morals of the pupils, will not a little add to the promoting of ſo uſeful a ſeminary.

☞ BOARDING & LODGING,

may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms from the inhabitants. (‡)

JULY 4, 1787.

JUNE 30, 1787.

THE SUBSCRIBER will ſell, in addition to the lands in Loudoun, Glouceſter, and Princeſs Anne, formerly advertiſed, the tract known by the name of CLAYBANK, adjoining Roſewell; lying immediately on York river, and Claybank creek. The ſituation of this place is beautiful and convenient; as it commands an extenſive view of the river and ſeats on each ſide of it, and extends along the fineſt oyſtering and fiſhing ground in Virginia, and is but 20 miles from Weſt Point, and 10 from Williamſburg and York, being nearly oppoſite to Queens Creek. The creek which divides it from Roſewell is navigable; has a good landing; offers fine meadows in its marſhes; and affords fine fiſh and wild fowl in their reſpective ſeaſons.——This TRACT contains about 450 acres, is well timbered with pine, oak, &c about half of it being as yet uncleared—it has orchards of different fruits—a new houſe not quite finiſhed, which, with a ſmall adition and expence, may ſoon be made commodious for a family, 1800l. will be expected for it, and the crops now growing as the land is eſtimated by a good judge cheap at 4l. per acre.—Poſſeſſion may be had immediately, and an undoubted title made to it, on paying down one third of the purchaſe money, and giving bond with approved ſecurity for payment of the balance in two equal payments within twelve months.

☞ The ſubſcriber will alſo ſell ſeveral

VALUABLE

NEGROES,

Amongſt which are an excellent houſe maid and ſempſtreſs; a fine dairy maid and laundreſs; an excellent young cook, and ſeveral other WOMEN, BOYS, and CHILDREN.

☞ HE WILL ALSO SELL,

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, his fine ENGLISH STUD

HORSE

SAMPSON,

And ſeveral mares and colts.

The latter indeed he will ſell at any time. Good bills, caſh, or tobacco at the upper inſpections on James and York rivers, will be received in payment

By JOHN PAGE, of Roſewell.

Twenty Pounds Reward.

Runaway from the ſubſcriber in May 1783,

A negro fellow named

ROBBIN,

HE was about 20 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and rather round ſhouldered, had a ſmall ſcar under one of his eyes, an impediment in his ſpeech, and is fond of gaming.

The above negro was purchaſed but a few days before he went off, of Mr. Peter Stoner, then of Richmond.—Some time after I underſtand he was taken up at Mr. Proſſer's, in Cheſterfield, by the above Stoner, and by him carried off I know not where, as neither of them are to be found in this ſtate. I will give the above reward (if taken in this ſtate, or THIRTY POUNDS if out of it) to have him delivered to me in Henry county.

¶ WM. PERKINS, Sen.

☞ The above negro was known by the following gentlemen, viz. DAVID PATTERSON, Col. JOSEPH CABELL, Sen. and SAMUEL SPENCER, of Buckingham.

THOMAS BREND,

BOOK BINDER & STATIONER,

NEAR THE MAKKET HOUSE,

RICHMOND.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is ſupplied with a large aſſortment of paper of the very firſt quality; that he can furniſh merchants, with ACCOUNT BOOKS of all ſorts, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with record and every other kind of books fit for their different purpoſes, but to be ſhort, he will endeavour to furniſh all and every one, man, woman, and child, with blank books to ſuit all their purpoſes.

He has on hand a variety of

LATIN, GREEK, and FKENCH SCHOOL

BOOKS,

Dictionaries of various languages.

A few copies of

STARK's JUSTICE,

ARE STILL ON HAND.

Alſo juſt come to hand

A few copies of a Defence of the Conſtitutions of government of the United States of America, by

JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D.

Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of

BOSTON.

And Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, now at the Court of

GREAT BRITAIN.

This publication is worthy the peruſal of every good American

☞ He has alſo for ſale ſome houſe furniture, conſiſting of one pair of four feet walnut tables, one mahogany cheſt of drawers, one mahogany candle ſtand, and four walnut cloſe ſtool chairs, which he will ſell cheap for caſh.

N. B. He will give good wages and conſtant employ to a journeyman BOOKBINDER that is a ſober man, and underſtands blank work well. No other need apply.

Richmond, July 9, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT AND NEWLY FINISHED

DWELLING HOUSE,

PLEASANTLY SITUATED,

ON a public part of Shockoe Hill, lying about 300 yards from the new Capitol, convenient to an excellent ſpring of water; the lot belonging thereto is well incloſed with a good ſtrong pailing, and has every neceſſary out houſe for the reception of a ſmall family.

I have alſo to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

Two TENEMENTS,

Well calculated for the reception of families,

One, immediate poſſeſſion will be given, the other at Chriſtmas next; they are ſituated near the one above.————Any perſon inclinable either to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by immediate application to

MANN SATTERWHITE, Jun.

Richmond, July 9, 1787.

TOBACCO SALES.

THE tobacco lying at the warehouſes on Rappahannock which has been received on account of the public taxes, will be expoſed for ſale at public auction in Frederickſburg, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of Auguſt next; and that lying at the warehouſes on Potowmack will alſo be expoſed for ſale at public auction at Alexandria on Monday the 6th of Auguſt. One fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid in ſpecie, the remaining three fourths may be paid either in ſpecie, or warrants for intereſt on military certificates.

260 hhds. crop on Potowmack.	
350 hhds. do. on Rappahannock.	lb.
Transfer on Potowmack,	44,425.
Ditto on Rapahpannock	63,987.